THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

Monday, 17th November.

THE Calcutta High Court has, we understand, recommended the appointment of 60 Additional Munsiffs to relieve the tension of work of the present Munsiffs, and a Circular order has been issued, instructing all Munsiffs not to work after 5 P. M This is as it should be.

MR W. S. CAINE, M P., has written to the Salvation Army at Bangalore, saying that he intends, during his present visit to India, to see as much of their work as possible, believing that, in ten years more, the result of the labours of the Army will astound Christendom.

"THE rumour is circulated in Calcutta," says the Lahore paper, "that Lord Lansdowne will not visit Simla next year, but will probably spend the summer months in some other hill station in India, possibly Utacamund. The fever, contracted at Simla by the Viceroy, and the dislike which Lady Lansdowne has conceived for the place, are reported to have gone far in inducing His Excellency, according to this rumour, to try Uty next season." Residence at Uty means the abandonment of Simla and involves much larger expenditure. But who will pay the piper?

Dr. Muller of Victoria claims to have proved that strychnine is an antidote to the snake poison. Strychnine has been tried as an antidote before now, and, when experiments were made on animals, has failed; but, says Dr. Muller in a letter to Lord Lansdowne, "though aware of these unfavourable results, I was nevertheless so convinced of the correctness of my theory that I administered the antidote fearlessly to persons suffering from snake bite: to a few at the point of death, and in every instance with the most gratifying success."

THE English papers of the current mail are full of political oratory. The duel between the present and late Chief Secretaries for Ireland—Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. John Morley—and two platform utterances from Mr. Gladstone, are the most prominent items. But a speech delivered by Mr. Lewis McIver to the South Edinburgh Unionist Association is well worthy of notice. Mr. McIver was a Madras Civilian from 1868 to 1884 During the early portion of his career in India he did good service in Burma under Sir Ashley Eden. For a year or more he officiated as Registrar of the High Court at Madras. In 1885 he entered Parliament as member for Torquay, and felt himself proud to be one of the followers of Mr. Gladstone. He, however, voted with the majority against the Home Rule Bill of 1886, and in the general election of that year he lost his seat. On this occasion he appeared before his constituents, like so many dissentient Liberals, as a Liberal Unionist. As a rule such a candidate received the support of the Conservatives; but Mr. McIver was made an exception—the reason, apparently, being that he had failed to make it quite clear that he had ceased to be a Gladstonian in all respects. Mr. McIver again intends to come forward at the next general elections as the Unionist candidate for South Edinburgh. His opponent will be Mr. Childers, the present member—a Separatist, a Gladstonian and an ex-Cabinet Minister. The combat has created quite a sensation in the Parliamentary circles.

A Vienna evening paper publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, according to which Dr. Koucharsky, a young professor of medicine, committed suicide in the presence of his class of students. He had just ended a lecture on acids, when he poured some drops from a phial into a glass. "Attention, young men!" he said, 'in two minutes you will see a man die. Good-bye to you all!" He drank the liquid, drew out his watch, and counted the seconds until he fell to the ground a corpse. The students were speechless and motionless; when they at last tried to apply antidotes it was too late. Professor Koucharsky was dead.

IT is reported from Kulu that Russian explorers had been seen in Rudok during the past summer; but it seems difficult to ascertain the truth of this report.

Tuesday, 18th November.

THE *Broad Arrow* says:—The assertion that the Indian Government is much perplexed as to its line of action in connection with the visit of the Czarewitch is altogether unjustified. It is too ridiculous to suppose that any special caution will ever be taken in the matter of showing any distinguished stranger round fortifications which that stranger may one day be concerned in besieging. In the first place, there are not many fortifications coming under this category; and, in the second, where they do exist, it is pretty certain that the Russian War Office knows quite as much about them as it wants to know. *Apropos* of which there is an instructive little story of a dinner party held some years ago, prior to the restoration of the fortress of Gwalior to Scindiah. During the evening the question of the restoration was mooted by some present who were supposed to know all about it. Amongst the listeners happened to be a distinguished Russian officer, who presently caused some surprise by remarking that he could see no reason why the fortress should not be restored, as it could be easily commanded by artillery. Strange to say, he was the only one present who was aware of this interesting fact.

THE Turkish ladies are, according to an English paper, causing the police, their husbands, and the whole of Turkey, a great deal of trouble. Not only have they taken to Paris fashions in which they parade the streets, but they also insist on going to concerts, theatres, and balls. This is perfectly natural, as Turkey is no longer the country it was, shut off from the rest of Europe, and known only to a few travellers. When Lady Mary Wortley Montague wrote her experiences, Turkey was really a land but little known to Europeans, and one cannot help being surprised at the ignorance shown about it by many of those who sent the author answers to her interesting accounts. Now-a-days a very large number of young Turks visit foreign countries, and in the families of well-to-do Mahomedans Christian teachers are employed who teach the young ladies music and foreign language, and not only French, as was the case twenty years ago, but also German and English. The result is that the well-educated Turkish woman of to-day does not care to be one of the many wives of one Turk, and so there is a serious crisis; for these views are not compatible with the Turkish religion.

AT a special meeting of the Kashi Pandit Sabha, held in Benares on the 13th instant, it was unanimously resolved that the Sabha should adhere to their *dharma-hastras* and observances of customs at present in vogue regarding marriage, and that Government be memorialised not to interfere towards raising the "age of consent." Over five thousand signatures are already said to have been obtained to the memorial.

THE *Madras Mail* suggests that a requisition be made to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting to consider steps for doing honour to the departing Governor. It urges that any compliment resolved on should be paid by the Presidency at large, for one of the foremost causes of Lord Connemara's popularity and his Government's success, lies in his cultivation of cosmopolitan sympathies throughout the Presidency. He has made personal friends who may wish to be associated with any endeavour made at the capital to do him honour for holding the balance evenly between all classes.

THE Bank of France has lent the Bank of England three millions sterling to tide over the present squeeze in money. The *Times* says that what might have been a most grave crisis in the City has been averted by the Bank of England and other leading houses coming to the assistance of one of the most important financial houses in London which is largely concerned in South American loans.

THE Calcutta Gold Market proved firm on Saturday last, and in several cases there was an advance in prices. The closing rates were as follows:—Dumra, Re. 1-2; Sonapet, Re. 1-8; Western Patkoom, As.10; Pat Pat, As. 12; Dhadka, Re. 1-6; Bengal gold and silver, As. 10; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, Re. 1-4; Sonakhan, As. 10; Eastern Ranchi, As. 13; Lohardagga, Re. 1.

Wednesday, 19th November.

THE proposed Jeypore State Railway would be about a hundred miles in length. Starting from Sanganer on the Rajputana Malwa line it would run southwards eighty miles towards Tonk, and then eastwards to Madhupore. It will probably be linked in the first place to the new line which the Gwalior Durbar contemplate constructing in their State. This involves the bridging of the Chambul River north of Madhupore.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—'The Municipal Committee of Allahabad have been seized with a laudable desire to see the provisions of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals brought into operation within local limits. They think it very necessary, furthermore, that a Society should be established to further the same object; "but as it is not feasible to establish such an institution without substantial help from the Government, the Board should like to know the views of the Government on the matter." When the Municipality have got their Society, it will be provided with an ample field for employment in looking after the diseased, maimed, broken-down, and worn-out horses in the gharries plying under Municipal sanction. Instead of maundering about the impossibility of doing anything without substantial help from the Government, it would be well that the Municipality should do what lies to its hand in the first instance by simply exercising a little more strictness in licensing hackney carriages. Then it might talk with a better grace about the prevention of cruelty to animals in general.'

Truth WRITES:—"Man wants but Lytton here below, and wants that Lytton long." This has apparently been Lord Lytton's rendering of the proverb all his life past. He is next, I hear, to tempt the public with a novel written in French. It is reported to be a remarkable example of the "sound judgment rarely wanting in Lord Lytton when he confines himself to *fiction*."

AN amusing story comes from Japan. It appears that, in that wonderfully progressive country, a command went forth from the Emperor, desiring all the Japanese to wear their hair long, after the European fashion. A husband, who was absent in the Provinces, when the order was issued, obeyed it to the letter, and soon had a fine crop of grizzy grey on his crown like a scrubbing brush. His wife, at first, burst into shrieks of laughter at his comical appearance, but afterwards got angry, and refused to live with him. The latest, that was heard of her, was that she was begging alms in the streets in preference to residing with a too-progressive spouse, who had gone ahead of her in the way of hair altogether!

THE CITY OF ISLANDS:—In many respects the city of Venice is the most curiously constructed of any in the world. It is built on eighty islets, which are separated from each other by narrow channels that are made to serve the purposes of streets in the principal of which the famous gondolas almost incessantly glide. A few of the islands are large enough to have two or three short streets on *terra firma*; but in general they present mere blocks of buildings, with water frontages for thoroughfares. The whole series of islands are connected with each other by means of four hundred and fifty bridges. Venice was founded in 421 by refugees from central Italy. During the middle ages it had the monopoly of all the glass sold in Europe, but at the present time, though the glass industry is again reviving in its midst, its chief trade is the manufacture of mirrors, jewellery, artificial pearls, silks, velvets and procelain.

HIGH authorities hold that the world is now on the eve of another great advance in the speed of transportation, at least for the mails and for passengers. Electricity is thought to be the medium through which the fastest express trains of the present are to be made to seem slow by contrast. *Iron*, the great British industrial journal, thinks that on a railway with the proper sort of road-bed trains can be run by electricity at the rate of over one hundred miles an hour, and Professor Elihu Thompson considers a rate of from 100 miles to 150 miles an hour possible.

Thursday, 20th November.

MR. GLADSTONE (writes a correspondent) has always been great in peorations, and I, like most others present, had expected an eloquent conclusion to his speech (at Edinburgh) on Tuesday night. But when the critical moment came Mr. Gladstone was placed in an awkward position. He turned to find his paper, speaking quietly some platitudes while he sought among the slips in his hat for the proper sheet. Three times did he run through the papers, with nervous fingers, his perturbation becoming increasingly apparent as he failed to find what he wanted. His eyes then ranged along the floor beside the table, where he espied a sheet of paper. He at once signified to Lord Rosebery to hand it up, and Lord Rosebery picked it from the floor, but after looking at it, and handing it to Mrs. Gladstone, she signified to the inquiring glance of the ex-Premier that it was not what he wanted. Then Mr. Gladstone stood well forward, and concluded his speech in a somewhat ineffective peroration, throughout which he was evidently handicapped by the feeling that he had lost his proper cue.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has written an article on India for the new volume of "Chambers's Encyclopedia."

DURING the first half of the official year (April-September) the net imports of gold were 264 lakhs and of silver, 707 lakhs The exports of gold were 28 and of silver 59 lakhs. Up to the end of September Bombay had coined 452 lakhs, against 131 lakhs coined in Calcutta.

THE appointment of Colonel Prideaux, Resident of Jeypore, to succeed Colonel Parry Nisbet as Resident of Cashmere, is a temporary one. The *People's Journal*, of Lahore, says :—"It is an open secret that the Home Government and the Government of India are not at one on the question of Colonel Nisbet's permanent successor. The latter have their own staff of pliant Politicals from whom they would like to appoint, but, we believe, the Government at home would prefer to have a man of conscience and character to fill the appointment rather than one who has gone through a political training under the Foreign Office. It is freely stated in Simla that Mr. Coldstream who is shortly expected there from leave, is in the running for the Cashmere Residentship. Such an appointment would be extremely distasteful to the Foreign Office for, not only has he had no political training but he is a man of character and conscience. It is also openly stated that His Excellency the Viceroy resigns, and goes home in February according to the Simla paper. This taken, in connection with the Cashmere friction, (although the greatest reticence is maintained over the whole matter by high officials) is, to say the least of it, suspicious, and by no means improbable." Our contemporary is dreaming.

BENGAL, says *Indian Engineering*, is in process of being covered with a network of Railways. Many of the old roads have fallen into disuse, and present a melancholy succession of jungle-grown slopes and ruined viaducts It is hardly doubtful that in the near future they will be replaced by light tramways. Experience has shown that the latter can be constructed and equipped at an average cost of Rs. 12,000 per mile, while metalled roads involve an initial expenditure of nearly three-fourths of the sum. In point of efficiency, there can, of course, be no comparison between the two systems. Thus, if tolls are re-imposed, the revenues from them will become a vanishing fraction.

AN Association has been established in Calcutta with the object of promoting the cultivation of Bengali among graduates and under-graduates. The Association holds its weekly meetings regularly, at which lectures are delivered in pure and unadulterated Bengali, and the members are required to make speeches in that language without the least admixture of English words.

A CART BRIDGE across Tolly's Nullah is now in course of construction and the work is rapidly progressing, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer in charge of canals. The Calcutta Corporation have placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards its construction, and the rest of the cost will be met by Government.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Burma Government on a salary of three thousand rupees a month. The appointment will not be filled for the present. The *Burma Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. H. T. White to the old Chief Secretaryship.

Friday, 21st November.

A LIVELY controversy has been started by Captain Barttelot's book. The *Daily Telegraph* writes :—"The profoundly painful questions between Mr. Stanley and Major Barttelot should be settled without delay. Mr. Stanley now asserts that the disasters to the rear guard were due, not to errors of judgment, but to positive misconduct on Major Barttelot's part. The public have a right to a disclosure of the whole truth. The indictment against Mr. Stanley is that the Relief Expedition was a fraud. People were deluded into subscribing, not to relieve Emin Pasha, but for the benefit of the East African Company ; that the misfortunes of the rear guard were due to Mr. Stanley, who, in his anxiety to get Emin's ivory, left Major Barttelot with the scum of the force, instead of taking the whole force by easy marches to Lake Albert." Mr. Stanley's last statement is to the following effect :—The animosity of the officers of the rear column against him arose from his letter to the Relief Committee, which denounced their irresolution and non-fulfilment of their promises.

THE financial crisis in London forms the subject of the following special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, November 15:—"To-day, says the *Times*, closes a week of horrors and anxieties such as the present generation of Englishmen hardly remember. Railway accidents, shipwrecks, divorce cases, executions, the revolting disclosures in regard to the Stanley Expedition, and the impending financial crisis have been prominent in quick succession. The directors of the Bank of England, who displayed great energy and resource in arranging a relief of four millions of gold from France and Russia to avert the threatened panic, consented in conjunction with some leading City firms, to assist Baring Brothers to tide over their temporary difficulties, in consequence of their being overloaded with depreciated South American stocks, thereby averting an appalling crash. Rupee paper is steady, and appearance of the silver market seems to indicate a slow but steady rise."

A Calcutta tradesman who had sent in several bills to a mofussil customer without result enclosed one as a V. P. parcel, and thus obtained payment from his unwitting debtor. The fact was duly reported to the postal authorities, by whom no notice was taken of the fraud.

THE Lahore paper says :—"We should like to see something done to irrigate the non-irrigated portion of the Peshawar Valley. The zemindars whose lands are watered are growing steadily rich, while those in the arid districts groan under their unfavourable circumstances. This is hard, as we have pointed out before, with water in immense quantities pouring down to the sea. There is, we are informed, no serious engineering difficulty in the way of spreading water over the valley."

A telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* says that the military prison at Thayetmyo was burned down at 6-30 on Saturday, the 15th November last. At the time there were only fourteen inmates, and fortunately there were no casualties. No particulars have yet been received. The loss by the fire is estimated at a lakh and-a-half. The fire broke out at six in the morning, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cheshire Regiment and the artillery, the building was quite gutted out. A Court of enquiry was held at noon on saturday, but the result has not transpired. There is no suspicion of incendiarism.

COLONELS Symons and Tregear, and Brigade-Surgeon Markey have been appointed Companions of the Bath for their services in the Chin-Lushai-Expedition.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has declared a dividend of five per cent. per annum on preferred stock, and 6½ per cent. for the half year on deferred, the latter also receiving a bonus of three per cent. in addition.

THE *Locomotief* takes note of a kind of slave-trade said to be carried on by *hadjees* in Java. They, so it alleges, go about giving themselves out to be wealthy priests going on pilgrimage to Mecca, and anxious to take with them poorer people at their own expense. Dupes sell what little they have and put themselves and their valuables into the hands of these seeming benefactors. The *hadjees* receive them heartily and forward them to Singapore, there to prepare for the longer voyage to Mecca, and promise to follow at the earliest opportunity. At Singapore, the confederates of the *hadjees* receive the dupes who never see Mecca at all, or the *hadjees* either, but pass as debt slaves into the hands of Arabs and Chinese in the Straits.

Saturday, 22nd November.

BY a resolution of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh the Sansia gangs have been proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Sansians have long been known to the Magistracy and Police of Upper India under various names as robbers of a violent and determined type. They are a wandering tribe, moving from one part of the country to another, and detaching from their camps parties whose method is usually to commit a series of daring robberies at a distance from their head quarters. Enquiries made in 1888 showed that in Muttra there were twelve gangs, in Muzufferpore twenty-four, and in Aligarh seven, the number of adults being 180, 1,033, and 142, respectively, in each district. They lived solely on the proceeds of violence and crime with no pretence to other means of subsistence. As a preliminary step towards the repression of these gangs, a census of the Sansians in the North-West Provinces was taken towards the close of 1888. The returns showed that there were 4,190 of the professionally criminal class in thirteen districts, besides 4,257 more or less settled and reported to be comparatively harmless. It was then decided to bring them under the Criminal Tribes Act, but in view of the numbers involved and their varying criminality, special arrangements had to be made. Assistance was promised by influential and trust-worthy landlords all over the province, and arrangements were completed by which about two hundred families of the least criminal of the tribe could be settled in various districts, and placed under supervision.

Indian Engineering says :—An agreement has now been arrived at regarding the Simla-Kalka Railway. The Government of India give the Company one and-a half lakhs for ten years, and an allowance of a lakh a year for a further period of ten years. The rates proposed by the Company have been agreed to, and are much lower than those charged on the Darjeeling line. It is confidently expected that the line will pay."

THE *Indian Witness* says :—The inadequacy of the present law against indecent advertisements, pictures, etc., is known to all who have had occasion to seek its promised relief. With a police force in hearty sympathy with its provisions, as we are glad to believe is at least partially true of Calcutta, it may answer the ends for which it was enacted. But with an indifferent or hostile police it is as useless as so many lines of last year's almanac. In the face of this fact we are sorry that Government has seen fit to address the following letter to the Secretary of the Calcutta Missionary Conference in reply to the Memorial sent up by that body asking that the breaches in the existing law might be stopped :—"The Government of India is satisfied that the publication and circulation of obscene advertisements can be dealt with under the law as it stands. I am to observe that the test to be applied to such advertisements is not whether they are obnoxious to some particular section of the community, but whether they tend to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences If, as the Calcutta Missionary Conference states in its memorial of the 9th December 1889, the advertisements in question are 'of a corrupt and degrading kind,' the existing law is already sufficient to deal with them."

JUDGMENT has been delivered at Mandalay in the case against Mr. Pascal, a well-known law agent, and Maung Ye. Government had paid Rs, 40,000 in satisfaction of the claims of a number of Shan traders against Theebaw's Government. The prosecution said that the claimants had never received money, but that the confederates of Mr. Pascal had got it and paid it over to him. Accused was held to be guilty, but in consideration of his advanced age, the Magistrate sentenced him only to eighteen months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 5000 or to undergo six months' further imprisonment. Maung Ye was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 or to, suffer further term of imprisonment for a year. At the opening ceremony of the Vellupuram Trinomandi section of the Vellupuram-Guntakul line on Monday, the Governor of Madras struck the last rivet at Tirunomalai. The Governor said that this was a portion of the famine lines sanctioned after the famine of 1877. He was fortunate himself in having no famine in his time, but he feared that past history forbade the hope that his successors would be equally fortunate He hoped that the whole of the South Indian famine lines would be completed in two years. He hoped the railway employes would be retained when the Government takes over the railway, as they were a devoted body of servants. He expressed satisfaction at the presence of Mr. Garston, who was once Collector of that district. He also made an appreciative reference to the graceful and graphic narrative of his tours drawn up by his Private Secretary.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the 25*th November*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Conductivity for Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Wednesday*, the 26*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Hydrochloric acid.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Thursday*, th 27*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Copper and Bismuth.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C I.E on *Thursday*, the 27*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: Other means of producing plane polarisation.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C S. on *Friday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Oxide of Chlorine.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 29*th Inst.*, from 3 to 4 P. M.
Subject: Bromine.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 29*th Inst.*, from 4 to 5 P. M.
Subject: Cadmium and Tin.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 22nd, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE "BLOOD TAX."

IT would seem that the materials are not ready yet for a thorough report of the administration of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for the year 1889, and it would likewise seem that some time would elapse before the said materials would be accessible; but the retirement of the head of the Government at an early date renders the opportunity urgent for saying something in praise of them. The present head has need of saying something in praise of the agency through which that administration has been carried, and that accounts for the Resolution which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th instant. Of course the Resolution opens with statistics of income and expenditure; they call for no remark and as they could not be altogether shunned, we have some figures to show that the total of disbursements has been under by about a lack of rupees. The sum total of the administration in that respect is represented by a taxation of Rs. 6·81 per head. We need not wait to enquire what relation these figures bear to the workings of the department in other years; but we have the assurance of the Government, that the success of the re-assessment under the new Act, as far as it has gone, has been complete. There may be some difference of opinion under this head, between the Commissioners and the Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor repudiates the idea. He appeals to the rise of assessment from Rs. 25,41,387 to 31,53,952 as a settler. What yielded in the previous year 25 has this year yielded 31 lacks, and what could be a better reply? Croakers might say that the fact by itself is not sufficient. Under a strict administration of distraint and sale there may be a considerable increase of income without affording materials for glorification. The rate of taxation is equal to 23 per cent., which in other words is all but equal to the notorious *Chauth* of the Maharatta free-booters, and the financial success of the operation is by no means small. It is, therefore, not by the total that the thing is to be judged. The increase in the valuation is limited to only 5 or 6 out of a total of over 2 dozen wards, and the assessors have come for their 'kudos' for the "punctuality" of their work. Seeing that they have worked under a law of thumb, they could not have done otherwise. Anyhow the ratio is 6 to 31, so the 25 will come up to a like proportion with regard to 25. As to the hardship, the oppression and the unequal incidence of the assessment we shall in vain look for any justification. Not that the people has borne this grievance quietly, but it will not be consistent with the policy of Government to advert to the many complaints of the people. The beauty of administration reports lies in writing the silence with which the unpleasant matters are adroitly treated. We beg pardon of the Government: they have not been altogether silent as regards complaints. They have appealed to the fact that out of a total of 212 objections decided by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman two only were pending at the end of the year and only two have been appealed to the Small Cause Court. This the report-writer makes out as the consequence of the fact that "upon the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Assessors of the Corporation rest the responsibility of seeing that assessments are equitably made in accordance with the law." Out of a total of 1414 objections it is not clear how many have altogether been rejected, but the fact of only 2 having come in appeal to the Small Cause Court suggests, wrongly or rightly, that in this respect the Judges of the High Court in their ordinary jurisdiction are not so very prompt. We suppose no High Court Judge can claim so satisfactory a state of his file as that of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Then, we have been reminded that under-valuation in one direction is equivalent to the unfair augmentation of the burdens of those whose property has been fully valued and that justice to the rate-payers in general demands that no particular section of the community shall be treated with favour or partiality." The public who grumble have not borne these remarks in their heads. There is nothing in the Resolution to show how far the real object of the framers of the law has been subserved, how far the burden of the rate-payers has been shifted to the rich native house-owners, which have given to the law, the expressive title of "blood tax", and there is no object of the framers to allow the public to see through it. Suffice it for general purposes to say that the law has been strictly enforced; but who cares unpleasant facts?

Following up these remarks, the Resolution of Government is most eloquent on the services which Sir Henry Harrison has rendered to Government in his advocacy of the new Municipal Act which accords so many advantages to the Englishmen to the disadvantage of the native public. Says the Resolution:—"The Lieutenant Governor can not conclude this resolution without expressing his high appreciation of the services which have been rendered to the city of Calcutta by the Chairman, Sir Henry Harrison. For nine years he was Chairman of the Corporation, and the successful administration of the affairs of the Municipality during this long period, the firm financial credit of the Commissioners, the innumerable sanitary reforms effected, especially the extension of the water-supply and the conservancy of bustees, the increase in material prosperity in the city which in consequence of these reforms has shown itself in so marked a degree that the value of land in Calcutta generally may be said to have doubled, the reorganization and reconstruction of nearly every department of work, the hearty zeal and co-operation with which the Commissioners as a body now unite with the executive to advance the welfare of the city, an attitude for which they were not always distinguished but which is in itself the best testimony to the capacity of a chairman, and the methodical and systematic development of civil administration in all departments are lasting tributes to the manner in which Sir Henry Harrison has discharged the duties of his responsible, difficult and thankless office. His name will always be honorably associated with the growth of Municipal institutions in the Metropolis." Yes, Sir Henry Harrison's name will always be remembered and associated with the growth of the principle of unequal taxation for Municipal purposes, and not a little of the glory of the monument of Sir Steuart Bayley who has helped him in his career. Sculptors and artists will also have great cause to be thankful to the two knights for their intention to raise a Municipal tax on marble floors and decorations. It is a pity that in this repect Sir Steuart and his Lieutenant, Sir Henry, have overlooked pictures and oilpaintings. Those articles certainly contribute largely to the valuation of the house; and for the matter of that silverplate and gold, and filigree work should not have been overlooked. For in Calcutta in the idea of some gentlemen Municipal taxation should not depend on the value of the house only, but also on the wealth of the occupiers, in other words, house-tax is an income tax.

Another matter of importance to which Sir Steuart takes occasion to accord his support is the code of building regulations of the Health Officer. In the Legislative Council there was a fight about the quantity of land to be reserved for roads, but change the word roads into open space, it is entirely in the option of the Health Officer to oblige the residents to leave any amount that he thinks proper. We have just seen an order that requires that the path around a hut should be nine feet broad or two sides and somewhere near ninety feet long. The quantity of ground that will be taken in this lane will be considerably over what would be devoted to the building of the hut. It may be all very well to talk of the ventilation of the hut-owner in the case of having so much waste land placed round his hut as homestead, but the injustice to the landowners is beyond measure oppressive, and to make the oppression irremediable the order is issued under a bye-law which gives power to any officer of the Municipality to decide the matter without control. The fact is, that a good deal of tenements of the poorer natives are overcrowded, and the proper legal course should be to pay for those huts and remove them; and that is what would be done in any civilized country, but under the Government of Sir Setuart Bayley and the superintendence of the irresponsible Health Officer the whole thing has been reserved for the government of a bye-law. The beauty of this is that the cost of the improvement in the one case comes from the pockets of the landowner and in the other that of the Municipal exchequer. It is remarkable, however, that an officer who has devised the excellent plan of throwing the cost of improvement on private owners has not got in the Resolution any thing like an entire paragraph for his laudation. The old saying that he is a benefactor to his race who makes two blades of grass grow where one did grow before, is markedly illustrated by the action of the Health Officer, and that with a different interpretation.

THE VICEROY AT JEYPORE.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S tour in Rajputana was brought to a close at Jeypore which his Lordship left for Delhi on the 16th instant. During his stay at Jeypore the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital, inspected the Transport Corps which has been organised by the Maharaja and distributed prizes to the students of His Highness's College. From the statement prepared by Dr. Hendley, the Residency Surgeon, it appears that the new hospital which will be the twenty-seventh founded in the State, is intended to serve as a regimental hospital for the Transport Corps and the escort of the Maharaja, and as a general hospital and dispensary for the numerous work-people employed in the State, as well as for the sick poor of the neighbourhood. The work-people employed in the State average about 2,000 a day, and they are engaged in the cotton press, the water-works, and in other institutions. These people have hitherto been treated in several small hospitals; but when the Transport Corps was organised, it was thought that efficiency would be best promoted by having one large hospital when an adequate and able staff could be maintained. The staff, however, will be primarily attached to the Transport Corps and during the absence of the latter from head-quarters the hospital will be maintained from the resource of the Jeypore Medical Department. This Department has been placed on an efficient and satisfactory footing in the Jeypore State, so much so that almost every subject of the Maharaja is now within a day's reach of a dispensary. The same advantage, we need scarcely say, is not enjoyed by large numbers of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in British India.

A few words of explanation are necessary in regard to the Transport Corps which the Viceroy inspected at Jeypore. It is well-known that Lord Dufferin's speech delivered at the Patiala Durbar two years ago was followed by large offers,

of armed forces from the principal feudatory Chiefs in all parts of India, who were most anxious to be allowed to participate in the defence of the Empire. The Maharaja of Jeypore did not undertake to maintain any Imperial War Service Troops in his State. His Highness offered to provide a Transport Corps, which will be ready to proceed on service at any moment and he trained to this end. The Corps has now been fully organised and thoroughly equipped. It comprises about a hundred carts each drawn by two ponies driven by a syce. The cart is of the bullock train pattern, and the ponies are fitted for draught, or to carry packs. The whole equipment, we are told, is strong and serviceable, and capable of standing the roughest work. The drivers are divided into troops under the command of the Jamadars, and are enlisted for active service. The train has been organised on the basis of having 400 carts and 900 ponies at the end of three years. The Viceroy inspected the Transport Corps, and then proceeded to the ground near its lines to lay the foundation-stone of the new hospital, of which mention has been made above. In doing so Lord Lansdowne thus addressed the Maharaja:—"A great debt of gratitude is due to your Highness and your predecessors for all that has been done in the Jeypore State for the relief of the sick and injured. . . . I have lately had the pleasure of visiting the admirable Mayo Hospital, to which reference was made in your address, and I can say without hesitation that it is one of the best contrived and most suitable hospital buildings which it has ever been my good fortune to inspect. The number of cases which have been treated during the last few years shows that your Highness's subjects are not indifferent to the great advantages which have been placed within their reach. Your Highness's liberality to institutions of this kind is invaluable both on account of the benefits which it will confer upon your State and upon your own subjects, and also from the fact that you are setting an example, which will, I have no doubt, be followed in other parts of India. There is no claim to the gratitude of posterity higher than that which is established by the creation of beneficent institutions of this kind. . . . I believe that those who, like your Highness, are content to be remembered, as benefactors of their fellow-men will earn for themselves a more lasting distinction and popularity than the builders even of the most splendid monuments. The magnificence of such monuments proves that those who built them were indeed lovers and patrons of art, but not that they possessed that sympathy with human suffering and affliction which is one of the noblest attributes of a great ruler. I thank your Highness, in the name of the Government of India for the good works which you are about to add to those with which your name and that of your predecessors are already associated." The Maharaja having expressed a wish that the Viceroy would permit the hospital to be called after his name in order to commemorate his visit. His Excellency graciously complied with it, although he thought that it would have been more appropriate that it should have been called after its generous founder, the Madho Singh Hospital.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja then proceeded to the College to distribute prizes to its meritorious students. An address of welcome was presented to His Excellency by the Principal on behalf of the professors and teachers. The address laid special stress upon the advantages of a liberal educational policy, the adoption of which by the rulers of Jeypore had resulted in increasing loyalty to the Paramount Power and the Chief of the State. Lord Lansdowne, in replying to the address, made a neat little speech. His Lordship said:—"The Jeypore State has many things to be proud of; it is proud of its large population, of its wealth, the beauty of its capital city, and of the many improvements which have been carried out within it; but there is no subject with regard to which the Jeypore State has more right to feel that it occupies a prominent position than the subject of education. I understand that there are now no less than 20,000 male students under instruction in the State, and I believe it is the case that within the last year no less than 4,000 additional students have come under tuition. That is a most remarkable and a most satisfactory record, and it proves, I think, that the Education Department, since it was reorganised two or three years ago, has been able to accomplish very creditable and satisfactory results. I have lately had the advantage of seeing a statement showing the success which has been achieved by some of the Jeypore students in the attainment of University distinctions, and I find that no less than 92 students during the last three years have been successful at the different University examinations, and that of these, two obtained M. A. and five B. A. degrees. These were the first students in Rajputana to obtain any distinction of that kind. I desire to congratulate His Highness the Maharaja upon the good results which his liberal encouragment of higher education have secured. If, however, Mr. Principal, I may venture before I sit down to give one word of advice to the teachers and students of the College—it would be this—that you should remember that University distinctions are not the only subject of education. I noticed during my drive through the city, upon one of the handsome arches erected in honour of my visit a maxim with which we Englishmen are very familiar. 'Fear God, honour the king.' That is a maxim worthy of respect in all parts of the British Empire and I have no doubt that it is respected here. If you, Mr. Principal and your assistants, are able to teach the 20,000 of the rising generation of the Maharaja's subjects to observe that rule, by showing themselves loyal, law-abiding, contented and industrious members of the community, faithful to the State of which they are subjects, true to their allegience to the Government of the Queen, and ready to do their duty honourably and conscientiously in the station to which Providence has called them, you will reflect even greater credit upon this College than if you enable any member of your students to win B. A's and M. A's in the Universities of India." Nowhere has English education made such progress in the Feudatory States of India as in Jeypore. It is of the greatest importance to this country that the Native States should be prosperous and well administered. There can be no doubt that the maintenance of these States is of no less political importance to the British Government than it is to the people of these States themselves. The good government of the feudatory States is a matter in which the Paramount Power is deeply interested. As the English Government has taken away from the inhabitants of these States the power which they formerly had of remedying their grievances by rebellion, it is bound to see that they do not suffer from misgovernment or oppression. And it is beyond question that there is no better mode of effecting this object than by encouraging the spread of English education in the Native States. Every feudatory Chief should imitate the noble example which has been set by the rulers of Jeypore and confer on his subjects the incalculible benefits of Western culture. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to see an Educational Department organised on a satisfactory footing in every Native State in this country.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

THE reader knows that since the remission of the cotton and general import duties the Government of India had been endeavouring to persuade Her Majesty's Government to repeal the duty on the importation of Indian gold and silver plate into the United Kingdom. The representations made by the Government of India in connection with this matter did not for a long time receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Lords of the Treasury. The Royal Commission on Currency, however, strongly recommended the repeal of the English import duties on Indian silver-ware. The Commissioners wrote in their Report:—"Complaints are also made that the use of silver for industrial purposes is much restricted owing to the duty of one shilling and six pence per ounce on silver-plate manufactured in this country [England] or imported from abroad. The duty is said to bear with special severity upon those branches of Indian industry which are engaged in the manufacture of silver plate or ornaments. Not only does the duty of 40 per cent on the value of the new material restrict the demand for manufactured silver, *but owing to the Hall-mark regulations, only silver of the authorised standard can be introduced into this country for purposes of trade, the importation of lower grades being prohibited except for private use,* and the rupee standard of India is slightly below the standard required by the Hall-mark regulations in this country. The repeal of the duty has been repeatedly urged by the Government of India in the interests of those engaged in the industry in that country; and the amount of revenue which is now raised from it (between £50,000 and £60,000 per annum) is so small that it could be surrendered without creating any serious disturbance of the financial equilibrium."

After this expression of opinion on the part of the Currency Commissioners, the Lords of the Treasury could no longer pooh-pooh the demand of the Government of India for the repeal of the duty on the importation of gold and silver plate into the United Kingdom. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his Budget into the House of Commons in April last, announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to abolish the duties. We have shown above that the Currency Commissioners in their Report not only recommended the remission of the import duty on Indian silver-ware but that they also urged the desirability of repealing the Hall-mark regulations in England. This question was also considered by Her Majesty's Government, but, they decided not to interfere with the law and practice concerning hall-marking in the United Kingdom. This decision cannot be too deeply regretted. The Secretary of State, in communicating it to the Government of India, in his despatch of the 15th May last wrote to the Viceroy:—"The majority of people interested in the trade and those conversant with the artistic side of the question are believed to be strongly in favour of retaining the system of hall-marking. Her Majesty's Government proposed, however, to mitigate as far as possible any inconvenience under which the Indian silver trade might suffer, by providing that Indian work bearing an Indian hall-mark affixed under the authority of your Government should be admitted into the United Kingdom without being subjected to the British hall-mark regulations. The Bill dealing with the matter will be forwarded to Your Excellency as soon as it is introduced. Meanwhile I shall be glad to learn at an early date what standard of fineness your Government would, with due regard to the practice of Indian silver-smiths, propose to adopt for the Indian silver hall-mark. * * * It is perhaps needless for me to observe that if a hall-mark is established for India, it might be permissive and not obligatory. Any dealer who desired to send silver-ware to England without being liable to the British hall-marking system would get his wares assayed and marked in India under such rules as your Excellency might prescribe. I anticipate that the new law and practice in the United Kingdom will follow the practice now existing, whereby artistic silver-ware or ware belonging to private persons and not intended for sale is exempted from the hall-mark regulations." With this despatch Lord Cross forwarded to the Government of India a copy of a letter from Mr. Carlton Wood, on behalf of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, the well-known silversmiths of Madras, on the subject of hall-marking in India. Mr. Wood, in his representations to the Secretary of State, has clearly stated some practical points on the inherent difficulties of compulsory hall-marking, with a view to demonstrating that "rupee standard" will not meet the requirements of Indian manufacturers. He has shown that the vast body of Indian silversmiths are of the small trader class; and that the silver used by them from time immemorial is obtained by melting rupee coins, and that no other silver is generally used by men of that class, who are not silver refiners. Mr. Wood has also pointed out that solder must of necessity be of a harder and inferior quality to the metal in the article soldered and that the Indian silver-smith solders heavily. This being the case, it is evident that no article made from rupee coins would pass the

English Hall if the rupee standard be adopted. English silver-smiths, Mr. Wood tells us, overcome the difficulty of the solder by obtaining from the bullion dealers silver ½ to 1 dwt. per ounce better than standard, thereby rendering the whole article standard. Even if no solder be used by Indian silversmiths, it is doubtful, Mr. Wood urges, if metal obtained from a quantity of rupee coins thrown into the melting pot would pass the English Hall, because coins in use contract dirt. The objections which have been advanced by Mr. Wood against the adoption of the "rupee standard" seem to us to be very weighty, and we have no doubt they will receive careful and attentive consideration.

The Government of India, we are glad to see, has arrived at the conclusion that it is not possible to adopt any system of compulsory assay or hall-marking. It says truly that no system of assay under Government regulation has ever been in operation in this country; that it is not now desired by the trade in India, or by the purchasers of Indian gold and silver ware, and that it would necessarily operate unequally and unfairly in a country of long distances, costly transit and wide distribution of manufacture. The Government of India, however, considers it desirable to obtain the opinions of the persons interested on the proposed introduction of a system of assay and hall-marking in India. It rightly holds that no such restriction of trade as would accompany a compulsory assay and hall-mark can be contemplated, as the law which would be required would be of a character entirely opposed to the economic policy which the Government of India has pursued for some years past, and would be vextious and restrictive in operation where it could operate. Then it is clear that such a law could operate in the Presidency towns only that it would be constantly loaded; and that the inevitable consequence of compulsion would be the discouragement of trade in British territory and its encouragement in Native States. As to the standard of fineness which should be adopted and to the location of Assay offices, if an optional system of assay be introduced, the Government of India reserves any expression of opinion until it is placed in possession of the views of the Local Governments and the trading and manufacturing community. It is, however, evident that if the Assay offices be located at the two mints only, the arrangement would not meet the requirements of the case; and that the establishment of new offices at other centres will involve considerable expenditure, which must all be met from fees. As to what process assay should be adopted, the Government of India thinks that it would probably be best to use the method of the touch-stone which does not involve any injury to the ware, though it is not very accurate, varying about one per cent. in its results one way or the other. This process is not at all *used in England*; but the test is sufficiently good for practical purposes, and it has the further advantage of placing manufacturers at a distance from the Assay office more nearly on a level with manufacturers at an assaying centre than would be the case if any other process was adopted. As regards the fees to be charged, the Government of India makes no suggestion at present, for the obvious reason that the fees must bear some relation to the expenditure, which has not yet been determined. The Mint and Assay Masters will be asked to suggest a scale of fees and also to advise as to what distinguishing marks should be applied to the wares assayed. The Government of India has called upon the Local Government for an expression of their views upon all these points. The Governor-General in Council considers it important that the matter should be carefully explained to representative Native manufacturers and their opinions obtained. It is specially desired that such opinions should be obtained from workers where assay offices exist or are likely to be established. The Government of India, it will be remembered, had always coupled with its representations against the duty on silver-plate a proposal for the repeal of the Hall-marking regulations; and it is most unfortunate that Her Majesty's Government did not accept that proposal, backed as it was by the Royal Commission on Currency.

THE TIRHUT RAILWAY SERVICE.

In our last issue we had occasion to refer to some railway grievances purely from a passenger's point of view. But there is another and no less important view of some other grievances, namely that of the railway employes. It would but be a truism to urge that unless a staff be properly officered the working of department in the administration cannot be satisfactory and for any tangible improvement you must always try and reach the root of the evil. Railway employes in India as a body seem to be an ill-paid, hard-worked and badly-used lot. Some among them, again, are considerably worse off than others and deserve pity and commiseration in an eminent degree.

The Tirhut State Railway people seem to fare worst at the present moment, as will appear if only a few facts connected with their case be placed before the public and the Government. We desire it to be clearly understood at the outset that, so far at all events as what are called the pensionable men are concerned, their complaint is not so much against the Government of which they are the servants only on deputation, as against the Company to whom their services have been lent upon certain conditions. To understand these conditions and the real state of affairs it is necessary to go into the facts somewhat in detail.

The wisdom of having a non-pensionable branch of the service at a comparatively small cost had not dawned upon the State Railway authorities in the first instance and it was, we believe in 1881, ruled that subordinates on State Railways would not be reckoned as Government servants in the sense that they would be entitled to pension upon voluntary or compulsory retirement. On the lines of the existing institutions in connection with the East India Railway and other Companies a Provident Fund was started to which each employe would make a small contribution, of an anna to every rupee of his salary, we believe. The State undertook to make large contributions to the Fund and pay in a certain percentage of the surplus profits which added to the Fine Fund considerably swelled it up in a short time. So that non-pensionable men who proportionately shared in the Fund were not upon retirement exposed to the same inconveniences and hardships as the sudden revision of the service rules which deprived them of the pension would seem to imply. The pensionable men or in other words those who had entered service before the revision of the rules in question and therefore continued to enjoy pension rights, would necessarily be precluded from sharing in the Provident Fund.

These rules applied to the Tirhut State Railway amongst others. But there was no lack of applicants for service in spite of the revision in the rules, for the poverty of the classes from whom the services were ordinarily recruited had been well calculated upon. The non-pensionable men quietly accepted their fate and worked in content, and their grievances though many will now be hardly enquired into. The pensionable men also, however, who had every guarantee of security are now faring in a way they had never bargained. The manner in which the consummation was brought about will be presently seen. The ranks of one class of the pensionable men, namely highly paid European officers swelled and swelled till there was an urgent demand for putting a stop to the extravagance and the working of the line appeared to be at a dead loss. We say 'appeared' advisedly, for we shall be able to prove later on upon the incontrovertible testimony of facts and figures culled from official records, that there was not only no loss but actually a clear profit of 4 per cent in an average upon the capital outlay including outlay upon works under construction. There was all the same an unhealthy anxiety on the part of the upper officers to demonstrate or to have demonstrated that the Tirhut Railway as worked by the State entailed fearful loss upon the Imperial Exchequer. This anxiety though unintelligible at first would come to be sufficiently explained if officials would not only not try to curtail expenditure but actually promote extravagance to make good, as it were, their prophecy about loss. A Company had been formed and no wonder if some of these estimable officers were directly or indirectly interested in it. It was ready to construct and work an adjacent line provided the Tirhut line, which must have been known to be a really profitable concern, were also made over to it. There was difference of opinion in the counsels of Government and the Railway Examiner of Accounts in a strong minute, bristling with figures and facts which proved beyond doubting that even with the extravagance then reigning supreme the story about the Tirhut line being worked at a loss was all moonshine, for there was a real tangible profit. The other State Railways were and are as a matter of fact worked at a loss, but the public knew nothing about the Tirhut line as distinguished from the others. The outcry, therefore, against State Railways in general included the Tirhut line. This added to the expensive working that had been steadily kept up at last succeeded with the Secretary of State. We would not be surprised to hear if some of the shareholders of the Company holding, let us say, high office on the Tirhut line, probably while proceeding to England on "furlough" about this time swore that if they did not succeed in getting the line transfered to the Company they would not return to this country. So great and natural was their *zid*.

And succeed they did. The Examiner's protest went in vain and the line was transferred to the Bengal North Western Railway Company worked by the Rothschilds. The following documents will place the reader in possession of some of the terms under which the services of the then existing employes, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, came to be retained by the Company. The first circular letter dated the 31st May 1890 as originally drafted never came to be issued. As the intention of the Company can, however, be sufficiently gathered from the modification that was subsequently adopted with regard to it, we make room for the original draft here:

Circular letter No. 1 of 1890.—From the Officiating Manager, Tirhoot State Railway.

To——

Under orders received from Government, I am directed to give you one month's notice that your services on this Railway will cease on the 30th of June next, on the working of the Line being taken over by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

The Company, however, *will probably* desire to retain your services. *if so an intimation to that effect will be sent you in due post.*

Yours faithfully,
Sd. H. STUART,
Offg. Manager.

Mozufferpur, *May* 31*st*, 1890.

The subsequent modification, namely the ommission of the portion in italics, was the result of the following telegram:—

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Service Message Despatched by Electric Telegraph.

From Manager T. S. R.	To Traffic Supdt.
From Muzufferpur.	To Somastipur.

Dated Muzufferpur the 28th May 1890.

Agent Bengal and North Western Railway wires:—Please notify this Company takes over all non-pensionable Engineering, Traffic, Loco, and Ferry staff and therefore please revise 2nd para of my circular letter No. 1 of 1890 to read thus before despatch: "The Company, however, desire to retain your services."

No 3189

Copy forwarded by Rail for information.
Sd. H. Stuart
Offg Manager, Engineer in Chief
T. S. Ry.

Acknowledgment of notice to the effect was taken from all officers whose services were retained and the following transfer certificate was granted:—

Tirhoot State Railway, Traffic Department, Dated Samastipur, 1890. Certificate of character.

This is to certify that Babu ——
has been in the service of this Department, from——
——to 30th June 1890, on which latter date his services were transferred to the Bengal & North-Western Railway Company, in consequence of the working of the Tirhut State Railway having been transferred to that administration.

2. On date of transfer he was employed as a—— on a Salary of Rs.——and his general conduct during his period of service was——

Asst Traffic Supdt.
in charge.

There was a further communication showing that the non-pensionable men either would not be dealt with in the summary fashion now complained of :—

No. 3901.—From—To the Traffic Superintendent Tirhoot State Railway, Somastipur.

Dated Muzufferpur 1st July 1890.

SUBJECT:

Transfer of Tirhoot State Railway to the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

The following is forwarded for information and guidance.

Sd. Harry Stuart
Offg. Manager.

Copy of a telegram dated 30th June 1890.
from Bengal Works to Manager T. S. Ry.

R. E. 120 your 3468 of 11th June all men whom Agent can employ must accept such employment for the present. Afterwards transfers may be arranged for pensionable staff to other State Railways with Agent's consent when he can spare them. Non-pensionable men wishing to leave Company's service and enter Government employ must resign present employment to do so.

Having already exceeded the usual limits of an article we cannot go into any other facts to-day. We intend, however, to revert to the subject in an early issue.

RAILWAY NEWS AND NOTES

THE Managing Committee of the British Indian Association have called a preliminary meeting to consider the best means of doing honor to Sir Steuart Bayley, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor. Other public bodies have, we understand, promised cordial co-operation in the movement which is proposed to be set on foot, and will send delegates to represent their views at the meeting.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K. C. S. I. C.I.E., has obtained the permission from his Excellency the Governor-General to resign, from the 17th December, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William. His Excellency has been pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall be continued to him from the 17th December until the date of his embarkation for Europe. Under the authority conveyed by the 26th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE latest rumour is that Sir John Edgar is not going from India immediately. At a time when the Head is away, the Bengal office would be greatly benefited under the superintendence of so efficient an officer as Sir John. And we have no doubt Sir Charles A. Elliott would feel the value of Sir John W. Edgar's services. Sir John has the business of the Bengal Office at his fingers' ends, and the people of the country would hail his continued services as a blessing. It would be too early in the day to prognosticate, but we believe if movements on the chess-board of official life should so happen Sir John would not be held an unworthy candidate for the next Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

THE High Court offices re-open to-day and the Court on Wednesday next. The Judges and Counsel will come in by to-morrow's mail.

IT is announced that the first Calcutta meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council will be held on Friday the 12th December.

THANKS to Mr. Palit's liberality his commodious houses and gardens at Ballygunge have been secured by the Congress Committee. Two other large houses in the Store Road have also been secured. The construction of the Pandal is fast progressing as indeed every other work connected with the Congress.

WE are pleased to be informed that Babu Ram Chunder Chatterjee made a successful parachute descent at Delhi on Saturday last from his new balloon "The Star of India." He was too late by a day for the Viceroy on account of defective appliances. The performance was, however, witnessed by the Divisional Commissioner and the *elite* of the Delhi community.

THIS is hardly the season for fires. A destructive fire, however, broke out at Mallik's Bazar Lower Circular Road, on Friday morning. The Fire Brigade promptly arrived at the spot but could not extinguish the fire before it had done considerable damage to property.

AT a trial in which Mr. Parnell did not care to be represented at all, far less defended, he has been declared guilty of adultery with Mrs. O'Shea. This must be a serious blow to the cause of Irish Home Rule in this crisis, for in the eyes of right-minded men moral depravity and political probity can never be consistent. The *Standard* and the *Star*, however, state that Mr. Parnell will retain his leadership of the Nationalist party which the *Freeman's Journal* says is necessary to his party. His political position, it is said, is in no way affected by the result of the suit which the National League in Ireland and Mr. O'Brien in America will proclaim. A meeting of the National League took place at Dublin, at which Mr. Redmond in the name of the party scouted the idea of Mr. Parnell retiring from public life, and said that the entire nation would support him. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the contrary, says that it is Mr. Parnell's duty to resign his seat in Parliament, in order to enable the people of Ireland to express their opinion on his conduct.

WE read in the *Englishman* :—"The building regulations which now form part of the new Municipal Consolidation Act, have been found practically unworkable in many most essential particulars. This being so, and the need for some workable scheme to regulate the erection of new buildings which are springing up all over the northern division of the town, being obvious, a Committee will shortly be appointed to consider the whole question, with a view to the passing of a short Act of the local Legislative Council in the coming session." Yes, *practically unworkable* is the expresion for the stringent regulations with which the Corporation and the rate-payers have been clogged, though the *Englishman* in using the epithet must have been thinking of something quite the other way. Our sanitarians are not satisfied with what they have got, and emboldened by the tacit approval of the local Government must now be essaying higher flights. With buildings with height proportionate to the width of our streets and lanes we shall have low ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses in which the wildest expectations of sanitary dreamers will be realized in no time.

WE noticed the Bethune College van with its usual interesting load carrying along the College Street on the Jagadhatripuja day. Had the fair scholars made to attend College on a closed holiday, the occasion of which is one of the most important of Hindu festivals? The College authorities would do well to enquire into the matter, for there is an unhealthy anxiety to interfere with Hindu holidays everywhere. We hope we are in error about the Bethune College.

RAI BUDRIDAS MOKIM BAHADOOR held the Kartik Mahotsab in his garden with the usual *eclat* and the evening party was eminently successful. Another *Kartik Mahotsab* will be held by Babu Hiralal Johary at his garden house in Temple Street, Circular Road, Manicktola, on Thursday next, and the *elite* of the Calcutta community have been invited to the entertainments.

No wonder that Mr. H. Beveridge, who is one of the best men in the Civil Service, disgusted with frequent disappointments, is about to throw up his appointment. But for his thorough independence and inability to put up with Service cants he would long ago have found his way up to the High Court Bench much to its advantage and that of the public. A more impartial, honest, conscientious and hardworking officer is rarely to be met with, and he is alike distinguished for the qualities of the head and the heart. He is what few of his betters are, a profound lawyer, with cultivated tastes and literary attainments of no ordinary magnitude. The youngest pleader and the foremost counsel found equal favour with him, and he never swerved so much as by a hair's breadth from the straight path of duty, though at times this exposed him to criticism as a judge who would not temper justice with mercy. He retires from the service in February next.

THE newspapers in discussing the financial crisis in London agree that the danger which threatened the house of Messrs. Baring Brothers is completely over. A guarantee fund of thirteen millions, and not nine millions, as at first stated, has been subscribed, of which the Bank of England contributed one million, and this is considered ample for every contingency. The *Standard* says that the crisis was hastened by the Russian Government suddenly withdrawing five millions from Messrs. Barings' custody. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Bank of England is negotiating a loan of a million and-a-half sterling from the Bank of Russia. The New York stock markets are still excited in sympathy with that of London, where Uruguay and Argentine stocks fell heavily on the 17th November last. Private telegrams, however, according to the *Englishman*, tend to magnify the financial crisis. It is said that other large financial houses are seriously involved, and that the crisis is by no means over. Considerable uneasiness still exists in London, and an advance in the Bank rate of discount, and a further fall in silver, is feared. The London panic is reaching New York, where several large failures have already taken place. A Committee of leading merchants and bankers, including a representative from the Bank of England, has been formed for the purpose of enquiring into Argentine finances. This step will further assist the Barings. The firm has been revived with the same old partners and a fresh capital. The Baring Guarantee Fund has been increased to fourteen millions. A sum of one million sterling was paid into the Bank of England on last Wednesday. The London Stock Exchange is demoralized owing to a dearth of money, and there are apprehensions of impending failures.

ALL sorts of wild rumours are afloat about the High Court and the Law Membership of the Viceregal Council. Some say the Chief Justice is about to retire, and that Mr. Evans will succeed him. According to others Sir Andrew Scoble will go away before his time and his place in the Council will be taken by Mr. Pugh. Sir Charles Paul's early retirement also is freely talked of, and Mr. Phillips is pointed to as his successor to a certainty. This taken with Mr. Pugh's elevation as the Law Member ought to make Mr. Bonnerjee's appointment as Standing Counsel also a certainty. But there is no reason to believe the rumours to be true. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrik's name is mentioned in connection with the Law Membership. It is also stated that Mr. Woodroffe's stay in India will not long be possible considering the state of his health, and that if he should think of retiring from the profession Mr. Branson will re-appear in the field.

OUR reformers know not where to rest, and it is not enough that they should take up one thing at a time and see how far society will go with them. Some busy bodies with little knowledge of our social system and with lesser care for its solidarity have lately been advocating inter-marriage between *moulik kayasthas*, and a caste meeting under influential presidency is talked of. Newspaper agitation regarding these

matters one way or the other seems to us to be perfectly useless, if not absolutely mischievous. But society and the caste system may well be left to take care of themselves in all their complexity. Opposition leads agitations of this sort an importance not of their own and "influential" support is a chimera which the bulk of the community does not much trouble itself about. The object of the agitation is said to be to curtail marriage expenditure which *Kulins* are credited to be too willing to swell up. While condemning marital extravagance in all its phases, we cannot forget that the lowly *moulik*, who is the blessed father of a "passed" bridegroom, has the hardihood to be as exacting as the highest-crested *Kulin* on the land. The ostensible object of these "reforms" has, therefore, little chance of being gained unless other conditions are altered also. There seems to be little reason why these latter conditions should not be independently changed and a real reform effected without giving rise to *ferinjeedon* of the most obnoxious character.

THE Viceroy left Jeypur on Sunday evening, and reached Delhi the following morning. The Municipal address which was in Hindustani stated :—

The city aspired to the right of being considered the commercial capital of Northern India, and expressed a sense of the advance in trade, in the arts and sciences, in schemes for the development of the country, and in plans for improved sanitation which had marked the period of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, and showed how Delhi had participated in these advantages. While recognizing the benefits likely to accrue from the opening of the Delhi-Kalka Railway, they begged leave to represent how far greater the importance to Delhi and this part of India was the projected line between Delhi and Karachi, and to submit that the proposed line between Delhi and Agra on the right bank of the Jumna should be of the standard gauge. They assured his Excellency that the religious disputes which arose in 1886 had entirely disappeared, and concluded with a prayer for the prosperity of Lord and Lady Lansdowne.

The Viceroy's reply was to the following effect :—

While agreeing with the views regarding the gauge of the new line to Agra, he said that he would be wanting in frankness if he did not state that there was no war prospect of Government taking up the scheme of a line to Karachi. If the project was commercially sound, it might readily receive the support of private capital, in which case Government would willingly extend to it all possible facilities.

REGARDING the recent regrettable religious dispute referred to in the Delhi address His Excellency fittingly remarked :

The Government has a right to expect that all Honorary Magistrates and members of Municipalities should exert themselves for this purpose, and I trust that as holders of honourable offices from Government, they will recognise the obligation which rests upon them. These disputes are the survival of an intolerance which should have no place in a civilized community. Government can do something to repress the commotions to which they have given rise, and you may depend upon our doing our duty without flinching, should this become necessary. It is, however, upon the influence of public opinion rather than upon that of repressive measures, that I should much prefer to rely, and I believe that if that opinion is wisely directed by those who have a right to lead it, and if the authors of these disturbances are made plainly to perceive that they are offending not only the law of the country, but the honest convictions of the great majority of their fellow-citizens, these regrettable incidents will entirely cease to disfigure the record of your city.

The address does credit to the Municipality for outspokenness regarding the Simla-Kalka railway scheme, for although for the sake of courtesy it "recognises" its probable benefits, any one reading between the lines will easily find the spirit which animated the framers of the address. The Viceroy avoided all direct reference to supposed benefits of the scheme in his Excellency's reply except that "it will make the summer head quarters nearer to Delhi by 40 miles." We do not know what Cawnpur will have to say to the commercial pretensions of the Mogul capital though with a Delhi-Karachi railway it would have turned to be a formidable rival, of which, however, there seems to be no near chance. The rest of the Viceroy's stay in Delhi was devoted to sightseeing and His Excellency was joined by Lady Lansdowne on Wednesday. Their Excellencies left Delhi on Friday for Agra which was reached on the following day. A warm reception awaited their Excellencies in the capital of Akbar and the Municipal Board greeted them with a panygeric of their historic monuments of the past. They did not forget the progressing present in their address and the Viceroy's reply bade them hope for further advance. Their Excellencies' stay at Agra is expected to last over a week.

THOUSANDS of people suffering from phthisis are flocking to Berlin to try Dr. Koch's cure. A grant of one million marks to Dr. Koch, for the prosecution of his studies in connection with his cure for consumption, is to be submitted to the Reichstag. Fifteen hundred foreign doctors have already arrived at Berlin to study the cure. Dr. Koch has named the new lymph Paratoloid, which discovery is said to be similar in appearance to lymph used in vaccination. The body of the consumptive patient will be put in such a condition by inoculation that tuberculosis bacillus can no longer live, while the patient will not suffer in health by the process. The remedy will not be sold to chemists for the present we suppose to guard against imitation or hostile analysises.

MR. W. S. CAINE was a passenger by the *Sutlej* which reached Bombay on Monday last. He received a most enthusiastic reception at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Justice Telang.

THE Government of India has, we understand, sanctioned the Howrah-Seakhala Railway project.

THE recent crop of defamation cases has made the Government modify its rules about the assistance its servants as such are to receive from it for instituting proceedings in courts of law for vindication of their character or acts. In giving authority to their subordinates to institute proceedings, the local Government concerned will decide whether the circumstances of the case are such that the Government should bear the cost of the proceedings—civil or criminal—or leave the officers to institute the prosecution or suits at their own expense, and in the latter case it will also determine, in the event of the matter being decided by the courts in the officer's favour, whether they should be recouped by Government the whole or any part of the costs of the action. This ruling, however, does not affect an officer's right to defend his private dealings or behaviour in any way that he may be advised, but his official reputation is supposed to be in the charge the Government which he serves, and it is for the Government to decide in each case whether the institution of proceedings to vindicate his public acts or character is necessary or expedient.

THE Mafussil Civil Courts and the Calcutta Small Cause Court re-opened on Monday last. The latter being still in the repairing contractor's hands has been causing considerable inconvenience to suitors frequenting it. It is always desirable to have the Public Works business over during holidays so far as the periodical repairs are concerned. The accommodation in the Court House being insufficient a pretty commodious wing is being run up along side the old buildings and after their design. It is to be hoped that the poor pleaders will be better housed than in the open varandas as now is the compulsory fashion. As had been stated some time ago the Bench will be further strengthened as the only mode of keeping abreast of the daily expanding work of the Court.

THE market has considerably gone down and the gold fever has appreciably abated. To some investors who were not wise enough to sell out in time the loss will be heavy if this state of the market continues for any length of time while to the speculator the gain will be proportionate. Chota-Nagpur landholders who also had been looking forward to being made rich in one night have had their expectations rudely dispelled, for fancy prices for their barren and rocky acres no longer prevail, though some hasty transactions imperilling the investor's interests are still being done. But people may now grow sober and work the projects in hand, for if not yielding the richer minerals in abundance the tracts under exploration unquestionably abound in the baser metals and building stones and timber of sorts. Why should not reasonable yield be returned to honest and steady operators who have the advantage of a freshly opened railway among others. Those who had expected to make their

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne, it furnishes the frame with fat in a truely wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr, R N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men". —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A. Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B A. "Excellent travelling companion"—J, B. Haye Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory"—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."— J, J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890 Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street London, England.

M. DE lessep's adversary.—The Panama Canal's most redoubtable enemies are neither the Americans, the English, nor the interloping financiers of all countries who poo poo the enterprise in order to appropriate it. M. de lessep's real and implacable adversary, the only one against which his prestige his credit and his glory are impotent is the fever. It is the fever which kills the most vigorous men in a few hours, and which countinually makes gaps in his works. Perhaps many forget or do not know, that it is Quinine which has permitted the conquest and colonisation of Algeria In the same way A. Labarraque Quinium Wine, can render the most signal services but it is not only that for one of Alegeria's best and most illustrious doctors, Dr. Wohu, frequently said "that the most energetic of tonics known was Labarraque's Quinium," we must add that it is still more a powerful febrifuge and an excellent preservative.

VICHY LAXATIVE POWDER prevents the formation of wind in the stomach and bowels which charaterises flatulent dyspepsia, and so prevents stomachic vertigo which is the consequence of it. It is indicated also in abdominal plethora, and in dilatation of the stomach in which intermittent diarrhœa and constipation are so frequent. No colic, no diarrhœa.

millions and retire may lose heart, but people with a moderate ambition may prove gainers in the long run. They talked of the expected arrival of some mining experts which would send up the market again in no time. Some experts have however arrived without the expected result. Some again have been telling their dupes that the *Dewali* having diverted the gambling spirit of the *Marwari* in another groove, there was a temporary lull which will pass away now that the festival is over.

THE *Englishman* is once more having had assurance and circumstantial proof that Sir Steuart Bayley will not mark his retirement by any 'impudent' display of pro-native feelings. The report of Sir Steuart's recommendation to appoint native officers to Civil Service posts which is said to have proved "wholly unfounded", has made our contemporary quite jubilant, though he is somewhat relieved to feel that the Lieutenant-Governor did and does not intend to recommend this 'unrighteous' sacrifice of the cause of his Service. He is, however, disconsolate that the recommendations of the Public Service Commission regarding promotion of "disbanded and discredited Statutories" should be sought to be given effect to. In his characteristically elegant way our contemporary proceeds:—'So far as the Service and the public are concerned, the Public Service Commission has hitherto been regarded as a dead-letter, and to disinter its proposals at this date, is a course as little to be defended as the attempt to carry them into effect by stealth.' Our contemporary might well have waited for his facts before making comments like what we quoted in our last issue.

THE Bridge over Tolly's Nullah at Alipore is being widened a little for the extension of the Water-works. Water-pipes have been laid as far as the Zoo for the extension of the works to Kidderpore. This seems to be satisfactory work.

WE regret to record the death of Babu Shibchunder Dey, the veteran Bramho leader of Konnagore. He was a man of great piety and unostentatious charity and did much good work in connection with the educational institutions of the province. He was one of the few connecting links between Young Bengal of the past and present, and was much respected in his own community as well as by the Hindus who knew him. His spotless character and amiable manners had made him deservedly popular among his many acquaintances.

ON Monday last a European lady lost a hand-bag, containing valuable jewellery of Rs. 14,000 from a conveyance opposite Messrs. Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., where she had gone shopping. The police have been specially deputed to institute inquiries, which have not as yet resulted in the recovery of the property. Such a daring robbery in open day-light is naturally taxing all the energies of the police and a reward of 500 Rupees has been proclaimed. The police has succeeded in tracing the bag to a blind lane in Ahiritollah, and the thief should not be long in coming.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Supool Public Library ...	13	4	0
Native General Library, Bombay ...	13	4	0
District Engineer, Bhagulpur ...	8	0	0
Robert Hotz Esqr., ...	9	0	0
Secretary Sitapur Public Library ...	6	10	0
R. A. N. Singh, Gya ...	5	0	0
Richard Rutter Esqr., ...	19	0	0
Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal ...	12	0	0
Nawab Abdool Latiff Khan Bahadur ...	11	8	0
R. Belchamber Esq., ...	11	8	0
A. B. Antram Esqr., ...	10	0	0
Secretary Northbrook Memorial Fund ...	2	0	0
Metropolitan Institution ...	5	12	0
L. N. Kakuti, Jorhat ...	20	0	0
Principal Assistant Benares Opium Agency, Gazipur	20	0	0
Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali ...	10	0	0
M. Gregory Esqr., ...	7	0	0
Dr. Comley ...	9	0	0
J. H. Revett Carnac Esqr., Tura Garo Hill ...	11	0	0
Rajah Rameshwar Singh, Rajnaghar ...	13	4	0
Asiatic Society of Bengal ...	10	0	0
Messrs. Darlington & Co., ...	1	4	0
" Solomons & Co., ...	7	8	0
" C. Ringer & Co., ...	4	0	0
" N. Lazarus & Co., ...	10	0	0
" Cooke and Kelvey and Co., ...	16	0	0
" Morgan and Co., ...	24	0	0
" P. Halder and Co., ...	3	0	0
" G. A. Charpie and Co., ...	8	0	0
" Lyall Marshall and Co., ...	16	0	0
" J. M. Edmond and Co., ...	5	0	0
" Parry and Co., ...	8	0	0
" Lawrence and Mayo and Co., ...	5	0	0
" Harold and Co., ...	22	8	0
" Octavius Steel and Co., ...	27	0	0
" Naylor, Son, Grimes ...	20	0	0
Babu Kader Nath Bagchi, Jhansee ...	13	4	0
" Aghore Chunder Mookerjee, Darbhanga ...	50	0	0
" Kr sto Chunder Mookerjee, ...	30	0	0
" Soshi Bhosan Ghose ...	1	0	0
" Grish Chunder Roy ...	66	4	0
" Gobind Prasad Bose ...	1	0	0
" Gopal Chunder Dey ...	2	0	0
" Jatiprasad Sing Roy ...	10	0	0
" Joy Gopal Bannerjee, Agra ...	6	10	0
" Behary Lall Bannerjee, Chooadanga ...	10	0	0
" Sreeram Gangooli, Kooshtea ...	5	0	0
" Mohim Chunder Biswas, Da ia ...	15	0	0
" Wooma Churn Mookerjee, Dholepur ...	30	0	0
" Raghoo Nath Sahai, Chapra ...	10	0	0
" Peary Mohum Bannerjee, Dinajpur ...	13	4	0
" Annund Chunder Guho, Chairman Tipperah...	6	10	0
" Ashutosh Mookerjee, for Maharajah of Bettia	26	8	0
" Taruck Nath Chatterjee, ...	2	4	0
" Preo Nath Chatterjee, ...	10	8	9
" Bama Churn Bannerjee, Gurdaspur ...	9	14	0
" Pratab Narain Singh, Bankura ...	5	0	0
" Doorgagoti Bannerjee, ...	11	8	0
" Parbutty Churn Soor, ...	11	8	0
" Ambica Churn Roy, ...	2	0	0
" Prasunno Coomar Dutt, Muzafferpur ...	13	4	0
" Ram Chunder Bhaumic, Dinajpur ...	53	0	0
" Hari Das Shastri, Jaepur ...	13	4	0
" R dha Gobind Roy, Dinajpur ...	13	4	0
" Mahendra Nath Sen, Jhahanabad ...	13	4	0
" Nundo Lall Gassian ...	11	8	0
" Modhu Sudan Dutt, ...	4	8	0
" Titooram Chatterjee, ...	2	4	0
" Jogendra Nauth Mookerjee, Doomka ...	13	4	0
" Bepin Behari Mullic, Mymensing ...	25	0	0
" Wooma Churn Bose, Bhaugulpur ...	13	4	0
" Bejoy Chunder Bannerjee, Dacca ...	13	4	0
" Gopal Chunder Bannerjee, Hughli ...	6	10	0
" Roghoonath Sahai, Chapra ...	19	8	0
" Soshi Bhoosen Dutt, Chittagong ...	20	0	0
" Bunko Behari Pal, Ranaghat ...	6	10	0
" Hem Chunder Kur, ...	8	0	0
" Haridas Mookerjee, Cooch Behar ...	6	0	0
" Doorgadas Ghose ...	2	0	0
" Kally Kumar Sandel, Marowara ...	5	0	0
" Bhuan Lal, Manager Raj Deo, Gya ...	5	0	0
" Joy Narain Bajpai ...	13	4	0
" Amorto Lall Chatterjee, ...	2	4	0
" Krishna Chunder Roy Chowdry, Kharba ...	13	10	0
" Balaram Mullick, Cuttuck ...	10	0	0
" Mohesh Chunder Sircar, Rangpur ...	20	0	0
" Bejoy Upendro Bose, ...	3	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 19, 1890.

GENERAL.—Mr. K. G. Gupta, Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. E. R. Henry.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Magistrate and Collector on furlough, is appointed to act as Junior Secretay, Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. K. G. Gupta, or until further orders.

Babu Radhashyam Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district.

Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to Howrah.

Babu Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Collector, Raniganj Burdwan is transferred temporarily to the Sadr station of the district of Dinajpur.

Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampur, Hughli, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the Sadr station of that district on being relieved of his present charge of the Serampur sub-division.

Maulvi Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hughli, is posted to the Sadr station of that district. This cancels the order of the 15th ultimo granting him privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.

Mr. J. E. Phillimore, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, and is posted to the Sadar station of the district of Sarun.

Mr. H. Cox, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for one month and 25 days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Faridpur.

Lieutenant A G B Turner, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, is appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr C Johnston, c s., under the order of the 7th June 1890, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

Maulvi Najibar Rahaman, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpur, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 to be exercised in that district.

Mr A E Staley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 31st October 1890.

Mr A Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 8th instant.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Faridpur, is appointed to act, until farther orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 8th instant.

Mr N K Bose, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadya, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th instant.

JUDICIAL.—Mr J E Phillimore, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr W H W Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, is, under section 32 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr William Classi Dacosta is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Saidpur Bench, in the district of Rungpur, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers the undermentioned officers to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Ram Nath Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra.

Babu Annoda Nundo Sen, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Bogra.

Babu Nitai Churn Sen is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Berhampur, in the district of Murshidabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Okshay Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharam, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Govind Deva Mukerjee, or until further orders

Babu Juggut Chandra Shome, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is vested with powers under sections 110 133, 186 and 524 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Crimina procedure).

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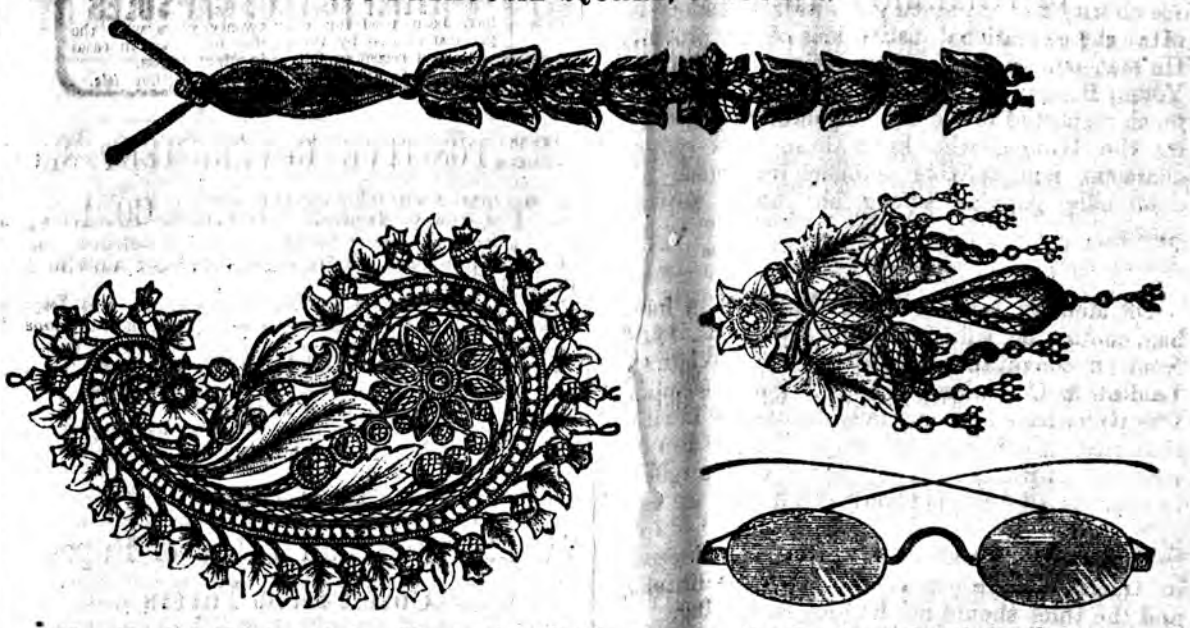

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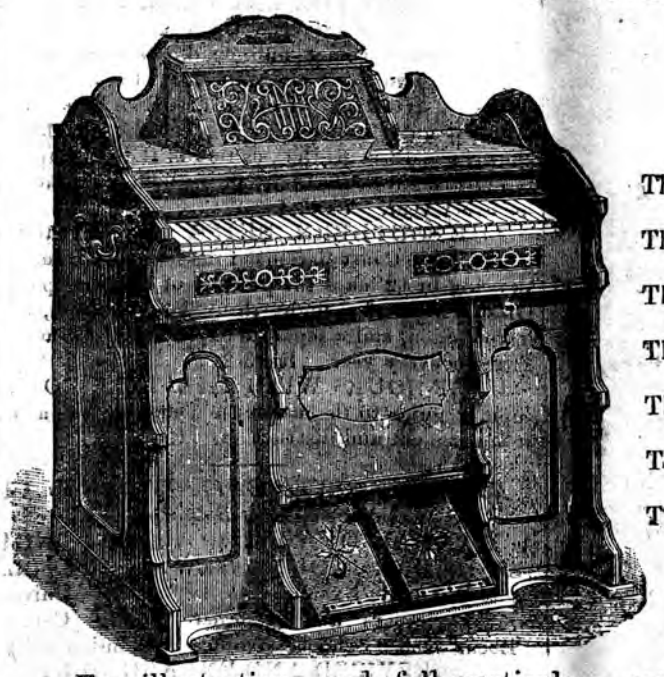

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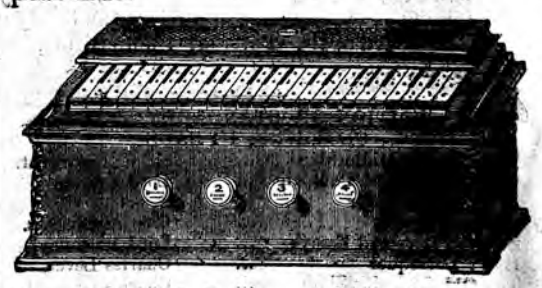

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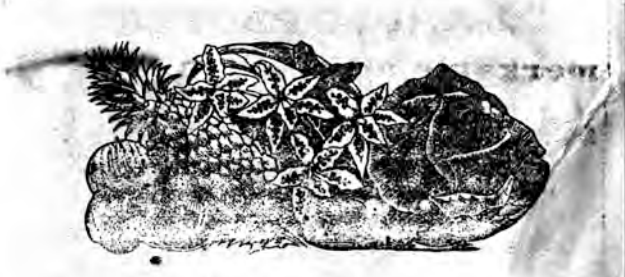

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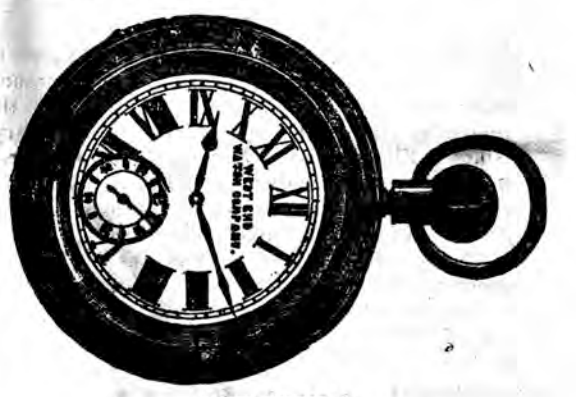

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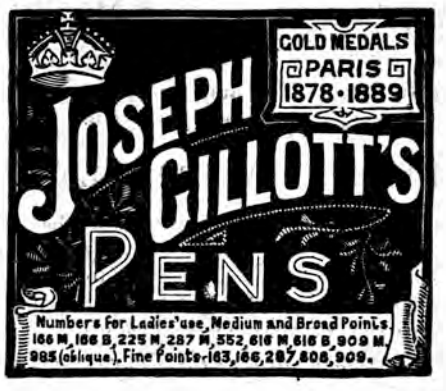
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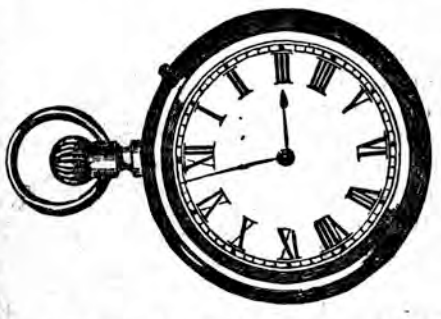

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